THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

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EDITOR'S CABINET.

The President of the U. S. arrived at the executive mansion, from Virginia, on 18th instant, and left here on 22d inst.

The Secretary of War, Mr. CALHOUN, and the Attorney General, Mr. WIRT, returned to the city yesterday.

Mr. *Canning*, the British minister, and suite, arrived here on the 28th instant, at O'Neale's Franklin Hotel, where he has for the present, taken lodgings.

The Swedish Charge d'Affairs *Baron Stackelburg*, has returned to the seat of government.

CONGRESS.—In six weeks from this day, on the 13th of November, the day fixed by law, the second session of the Sixteenth Congress, will commence.

Mr. WILLIAM HENDRICKS, is re-elected a representative in Congress, by a decided majority, from the state of Indiana.

Mr. JOHN SCOTT, formerly a delegate in Congress is elected a representative from Missouri.

ALEXANDER M'NAIR, is elected Governor of Missouri.

The present election in Prince George's co. Md. will be warmly contested. Both parties are sanguine.

The GEORGIA PAMPHLET.

By this morning's southern mail, we have received an 8vo. pamphlet, containing 208 pages, entitled "Considerations on the purity "of the principles of WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, Esq. deducible from his conduct, in "connexion with CHARLES TAIT, towards the "author of this publication. To which is added, some remarks upon the introduction of "Africans, into this state, [Georgia] contrary to the Laws of the U. States; with suggestions as to the probable concern of the "Indian agent with one of higher standing "in that business. By JOHN CLARK," (governor of Georgia.)

We have not been able to give this pamphlet an examination, but, as far as we can discern, its contents are levelled at Mr. Crawford, and his friends. To-day, we shall content ourselves with publishing the author's brief note, and shall turn to the book when opportunity affords.

"The manuscript copy of the pamphlet transmitted with this notice, was placed in the hands of the printer of the Georgia Advertiser, with its accompanying documents, by General John Clark, the present Governor of this state, some time previous to his election, with instructions to have them printed, but not to have them made public till he should give directions to that effect. The matter was accordingly immediately put to press, and after the Governor's election he gave directions to have it finished as early as it could conveniently be done, but intimated that no extraordinary *exertions* on the subject would be required, as it would not, probably, be made public till after he went out of office. Some intimations, however, of the existence of such a pamphlet having got abroad, and one or two sheets having by some means got out of the office, it has been alluded to in some recent party publications, and it having been much *misrepresented*, both as to its matter and object, the author determined, that, to *prevent error* on the subject, it should immediately appear; it is, therefore, now published; and, by the author's direction, is sent to the person to whom this is addressed."

The British Queen.

ATTEMPT AT RECONCILIATION.

Some of the London papers of the 25th of July contain hints, and even some particulars, in regard to another attempt to adjust the differences between the King and Queen.—The True Briton (an independent paper) of Monday evening, July 24th, says:

"We are assured that his Majesty no sooner learned the wishes of the country than he resolved to sacrifice all his personal feelings, and ministers were desired to concede every thing consistent with the honor of the crown and the dignity of the nation. On Thursday last, they are reported to have gone so far as to propose the restoration of her majesty's name to the Liturgy; but, as the Queen did not stipulate for such an equivalent, we may be allowed to doubt this part of our information. It is certain that such a thing was intimated as probable to her majesty, by a gentleman in confidence of government. The Queen, however, received the intimation with great distrust; declaring at the same time that her honor was too deeply implicated to admit of any thing but the most solemn recognition of her innocence.

"The failure of this laudable attempt at compromise may be attributed, in some degree, to a reserve on the part of her majesty; which in the absence of her legal adviser, Mr. Brougham, is not to be reprobated. Whether his return may alter the state of the negotiation or not, is quite a matter of speculation. The Queen, in the mean time, does

not relax in the great exertions which are necessary, on her part, to rebut the charges which have been brought against her. Count Vassali left London on Saturday night, at 11 o'clock, for Milan; where he will be met by several persons of rank who are to accompany him to England, on behalf of her majesty. These parties are said to be of the highest respectability; but we are unable to learn whether their testimony is to be placed in opposition to the local charges against the Queen, or as general evidence in favor of uniform good conduct. Some circumstances favovrable to her majesty have influenced her present measures."

The editor of the True Briton declares; that he "has had the good fortune to meet the eye and the attention of the monarch;" and he gives some of his majesty's declarations, as he heard them from his own lips.—Among other things, His Majesty has positively declared that he will regard as an attack upon his peace, and upon the welfare of the nation, any attempt to impede the defence of her majesty; for that nothing would give him such real pleasure as the satisfactory proofs of her innocence. "That the evidence brought against her (said this illustrious party) was such as to demand my notice, will be acknowledged; but the Queen shall have an open court of justice, and every possible means of vindicating her honor."

"We congratulate the country on such a monarch! This is as it should be. Let the innocence of the Queen be shown, and who will rejoice more than the King? We recommend such conduct as this to every body; for it is only by honest and impartial justice that a fair result can be expected.—Let the country see the Queen is well used, and the verdict of the legislature will be properly respected. The triumph of virtue would be gratifying to all parties; but if virtue be wanting, the public will give a respectful, though mournful, attention to the decision which declares it. To the King we recommend forbearance—to the Queen dignified patience; and, above all, we advise her to discourage the factious men who would make her the mere instrument of their opposition to government."

At Athens, in Georgia, on the 7th instant, the Secretary of the Treasury, Wm. H. Crawford, partook of a public dinner, the spontaneous offering of the citizens of that place. After the regular toasts had been disposed of, the following volunteers were drank:

By Mr. Crawford.—Representative Government. May those who enjoy its benefits, transmit it to posterity, and may those who have not enjoyed them, enter upon their possession.

After Mr Crawford had retired, by the President of the day.

Our old friend and fellow citizen, Wm. H. Crawford—The highest evidence of his public and private virtues is the approbation of his neighbors.

By the Vice President—The memory of General Montgomery.

By Col. Cuthbert—Washington. As far as man could be, he was the perfect model of the soldier and the citizen.

By Geo. R. Gilmer, esq.—May offices be conferred only upon those distinguished for their integrity in private life, and for their capacity, and will to serve their country faithfully and usefully.

By Captain Hale—The Constitution of the United States. A pillar of fire and a guide to freemen.

By Captain Blake—Our Senators in Congress.

By Mr. George Hadspeth—Albert Gallatin May his public services long be remembered.

By Mr. Cobb—The Missouri question. The people of the southern states should not forget that it is not yet at an end.

By Mr. James Jordan—The memory of Captain James Lawrence.

By Mr. Alex. Thomas—The honorable John C. Calhoun.

By Mr. John Moore—State Rights. May the people guard them with a jealous eye and suffer no encroachments to be made by the general government.

As it should be.—Capt. Silas Foster, a veteran of the revolution, has been appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania, to be Master Warden for the port of Philadelphia, in the place of capt. James Josiab, deceased.

U. S. Bank Stock had taken a sudden and great rise in the London market. On the 16th of August it was quoted at twenty two pounds fourteen shillings, scarce and in demand.

From the New York Columbian.

Another Hint.—At the late session of the legislature of Connecticut, an act was passed for regulating salaries and fees, to take place from and after the next session, by which the following sums for the compensation of certain officers are allowed, viz:

Governor,	$1,100	per annum
Lieut. Governor,	850	do.
Chief Justice,	1,100	do. do
Sup. Judges,	1,050	do. do
Treasurer,	1,000	do. do
Comptroller,	1,000	do. do
Secretary,	84	do. do
Senators,	2	per day.
Representatives,	1 50	do.
Travelling,	9 cts	per mile.
&c. &c.		

Boston, Sept. 26.—A shock of an earthquake was felt at Irkutsk on the 28th of April. From the 1st of May of the present year foreign merchandise to the amount of 1,626,156 rubles were carried from Odessa to the interior, and Russian merchandise to the value of 2,720,291 was exported.

Effects of Fright.—A young man, a half pay officer at Montreal, who happened to be bit by a fox, has been frightened into the idea that he had the hydrophobia. His reason has forsaken him, and he is confined to his room—a raging maniac. This is carrying the joke too far.

CAUTION.—Counterfeit notes of five dollars on the Pennsylvania Bank, are in circulation, dated April 7th, 1817. The steel die appears well imitated; but the engraving of the vignette is coarser, and the engraved writing less perfect than in the genuine. The signatures are but indifferently imitated.

HEALTH.

ADDRESS of the Board of Health, to their fellow citizens:

HEALTH OFFICE—PHILADELPHIA, *September* 22.

The Malignant Fever having disappeared from the city, and its general health having assumed the most favorable state, the Board of Health have come to a resolution to issue Bills of Health, and no longer deem it necessary to publish daily reports of cases. In thus discontinuing their reports, the Board cannot refrain from congratulating their fellow citizens, that all cause of alarm has ceased to exist; and that, under Divine Providence, the danger of a desolating epidemic has been averted.

While the Board thus announce to their Fellow-Citizens, the restoration of the city to its usual healthy state, they believe it to be a measure of prudence, to continue the restriction that has been laid on the intercourse with that portion of the city where the late infection chiefly existed. The Board sensibly and deeply regret the inconvenience and losses that are sustained by the inhabitants of that district, and will, as soon as it appears compatible with safety, invite them to their homes, and the resumption of business in their usual situations.

SAMUEL JACKSON, M. D.
President of the Board of Health.
FRANKLIN BACHE, M. D. *Secretary.*

SAVANNAH.

We are sorry to learn, by the following indications, that a dreadful Mortality is now ravaging the city of Savannah.

City of Savannah,
Police Office, Sept. 14, 1820.

I feel it my duty to announce to my fellow citizens, and to all whom it may concern, that a mortality prevails in this city never before experienced; and that the character and type of the fever is of a malignancy, which renders it prudent for any person, who can make it convenient, to remove beyond the limits of the city's atmosphere.

I feel myself authorized to say, that the fever which is carrying off our people, is not contagious, and that no apprehension ought to be entertained of its being communicated by persons evading the city.

T. U. P. CHARLTON, *Mayor.*

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Savannah, Sept. 14.—By the report of the Board of Health, the number of sick within the limits of our city, on Friday last, appears to be as follows:

Of dangerous Fever, of which four are black vomit,	18
Of Remittent Fever,	30
Of Intermittent Fever,	26
Convalescents from fever,	24
Of various disorders,	3
	101

Total—55 men, 37 women, and 9 children.

Extract from an editorial article in the Savannah Republican.

Savannah, *God knows*, has suffered much by disease. The season has scourged us enough—the cup of our sorrow is full. We have no need of *taunting* and *illiberal* remarks from abroad to humble us. We are already in dust and ashes. It would redound more to the honor of distant editors, in sincerely uniting with us in the hope, that, by the blessing of Heaven, "the uplifted hand may be staid," and the threatened calamity arrested, than by casting censure where it is not merited.

The BANK of KENTUCKY.

If it were practicable to calculate the various losses which are incurred in consequence of the depreciation of the notes of this institution, the aggregate amount of them would stagger belief. Supposing $1,200,000 of its paper to be in circulation (and we should suppose there is not less) and that the depreciation is 20 per cent. discount, there is a loss of $240,000, being one-fifth of the whole amount, that must be sustained either by the present holders of the paper, or those to whom it shall be passed.—The commonwealth pays for this sum of 1,200,000 an interest at the rate of *seventy-two thousand dollars per annum.* That is to say, for the privilege of employing, as a circulating medium, the promissory notes of this bank, bearing no interest, the principle of which even is refused to be paid, which cost the bank nothing but the expense of the paper, and the impressions on it, the state annually pays a sum, equal to about two-thirds of its whole revenue! Upon that revenue also which is altogether paid in the paper of the bank, a loss is sustained of twenty per cent. Estimating the revenue at $110,000, the loss is equal to $22,000 per annum. Nor is it less real, because the state in disbursing the public revenue, is enabled to shift it upon the public servants and the public creditors. These have an equitable claim to indemnification, whether it shall be ever recognized or not. But it is altogether impossible to estimate the loss which is incurred every day and every hour, in the multitude of ordinary transactions of life, in the numerous instances of payments and purchases, when the paper of this bank is employed, and perhaps the same identical note, repeatedly employed during the same day, as the instrument of making them. The loss must fall somewhere, and it is repeated on the occasion of every successive transfer of a bank note.

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From the Bearchstown, Ken. Repository of Aug. 23.

Another Bank Ruption. It is stated upon the authority of the Louisville Public Advertiser, and corroborated by a respectable gentleman from Indiana, with whom we have conversed, that the parent bank of Indiana, the principal Bank at Vincennes, had failed. That the United States had checked upon her for government deposits to the amount of about $300,000, a balance of $140,000 of which remains unpaid, in consequence of which all further deposits of public monies were to be withdrawn and their paper refused in payment of lands. So we go beneath the sun.

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It is stated in the Boston Daily Advertiser, that on the evening of the 19th inst. while crossing the bridge, at Westmoreland, (Vt.) in consequence of the giving way of the bridge, an Elephant, with three persons conducting it, were precipitated into the river below, a distance of forty feet; two of the men were killed on the spot, and one so dangerously wounded as to require the amputation of both legs. The elephant was much hurt, and at the date of our information, had not been removed from the rocks in the river, on which he fell. He had just been purchased of his late owner, who was one of the persons killed.

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Capt. Ketchum, who arrived last evening in 18 days from St. Thomas, informs that the day he sailed a report was received from Barbadoes, that the negroes at Tobago had revolted, and fired the town in three different places.

OHIO PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

1st District—Hon. *Jeremiah Morrow.*
2d do Hon. *Alexander Campbell.*
3d do Hon. *Edward W Tupper.*
4th do Hon. *James Caldwell.*
5th do Hon. *James Kilbourn.*
6th do Hon. *Peter Hitchcock.*
Western section of the state—Hon. *Joseph Tatman.*
Eastern do.—Hon *John M'Laughlin.*

POPULATION of WASHINGTON.

By the politeness of the Marshal, we are enabled to lay before our readers the aggregate of the population of the City of Washington, as ascertained by the census which is just completed.

First Ward - - -	2,833
Second - - -	2,467
Third - - -	2,550
Fourth - - -	1,610
Fifth - - -	1,453
Sixth - - -	2,359
Total	13,322
The population at the census of 1810 was - -	8,208
Increase in ten years - - -	5,114

Being an increase in the ratio of more than sixty per cent. in the ten years, or six per cent. per annum. But the increase in late years has been greater. In the winter of 1818 19, say eighteen months ago, the population, as ascertained by a census taken under the authority of the Corporation, was 11,299—Increase 2,023—or at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum.

The returns for the rest of the District are not yet completed. The total population will exceed thirty thousand souls. [*Nat. Intel.*

SALEM, Sept. 15.

Weight of Great Characters, August 19, 1783.—*Weighed at the Scales at West Point.*

General Washington -	209 lb.
General Lincoln - -	224
General Knox - -	280
General Huntington -	132
General Greaton -	166
Colonel Swift - -	219
Col. Michael Jackson -	252
Col. Henry Jackson - -	238
Lieut. Col. Huntington -	232
Lieut. Col. Cobb - -	182
Lieut. Col Humphreys -	221

The above memorandum was found in the pocket book of a deceased officer of the Massachusetts line.

Curiosity respecting the form, physiognomy and stature of eminent men is universal—biographers usually attempt to gratify their readers by detailing all such minute circumstances—yet who knows the weight of Gen. Bonaparte, or the Duke of Wellington? Those who read their biography would be gratified to know the cubic inches and exact dimensions of the clay tenements occupied by such martial spirits.

The average weight of these eleven distinguished Revolutionary officers is 214 lbs. and exceeds, we think, that of an equal number of any other nation. [*Gaz.*

NATIONAL BOUNDARIES.

BOSTON, Sep. 27.—The Commissioners under the Treaty of Ghent, we learn, have completed their labors to ascertain the boundary lines between the United States and the British Colonies, as defined by the Treaty of 1783; and that they will shortly meet in New-York, and make up their reports. It is said, the new line between Maine and Lower Canada, will throw a large territory into the former, which is now considered as part of of Lower Canada; and on the other hand, that the line between New-York and Canada, on Lake Champlain, will leave *Rouse's Point*, (on which the U. S. have expended between two and three hundred thousand dollars in fortifications) within the British province.—It is further said, that a proposal has been discussed by the Commission, for the confirmation of the old lines, as heretofore understood, and that the territory which would accrue to Maine, be given as an offset for the fine military station on the Lake, which would be confirmed to New-York. Our friends in Maine think the Commisssioners have no right to run the line agreeably to the proposed compromise; and loudly protest against it. But it would seem, by the treaty, that whatever the Commissioners do on the subject, will be definite, and must be confirmed by the nation. The Treaty stipulates, That the Commissioners shall have power to determine what are the boundary points mentioned in the treaty; to make a map of the boundary they shall agree upon, particularizing any points they may deem proper; and if they concur in those points, "both Nations agree to consider such map and declaration as finally and conclusively affixing said boundary." We give these as hearsays, although the spirit of them is from a correct source; and have no doubt the report, whatever it may be, will be made in that liberal spirit which has been found in all the other proceedings of the Commissioners.

Extract of a letter from Captain Jarius Loomis, of the U. S. Cutter Louisiana, dated 20th Aug. 1820, *in the Bay of Mexico, off the Island of Grand Terre.*

"I avail myself of writing to you by mail. I send this to New-Orleans in a small vessel which I have just captured. I sailed from New-Orleans on the 3d inst. and shall return to port about the 1st of October. I now shape my course to the south, after two Pirates, who have been spoke, standing towards Galveston. If I come up with them, I must have one or both, for if I am unfortunrte, I certainly will take my exit from this world, as these fellows will destroy me with pleasure, on account of the piratical schooner Bravo, which I captured in September 1319, and who were executed in New-Orleans.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

On Friday last, agreeably to notice previously given by the Court of Common Pleas of this county, the old soldiers of the revolutionary army, presented themselves in court at Whitestown, for the purpose of making the proof required by the late law, to enable them to continue to receive the pensions which they had obtained under a former law. After the business in court was accomplished, the veterans paraded in a company, under the direction of Gen. Doolittle, Gen. Collins and R. Morrison, Esq who came there to meet their old, (now less fortunate) companions in arms, in deeds of valour and in scenes of suffering Many met, who after passing years together in the service of their country, had not seen each other since the termination of the war. The scene excited to a high degree, the mingled emotions of joy and sorrow. It caused a luxury of feeling to recount their battles, their perils and achievements, but when their thoughts turned upon their sufferings, their subsequent vicissitudes, their hard fortune, their poor and depressed condition, and more than all, upon the greater number of their companions that have fallen victims to the last dread enemy of man, the gush of generous sensibility started to their eyelids and the furrows of age flower with tears of regret. The spectacle, indeed, caused, as it could not fail to do, the most poignant feels of grief, that men who had rendered services to their country, beyond all estimation, should have shared so penuriously in the manifold blessings, and enjoyments which they had been so greatly instrumental in providing for others. It was indeed a sight revolting to the feelings of the good man and patriot, that men, of whom the world might be proud, should have been reduced to the humiliation of exhibiting in a public court, not their scars and wounds, and the evidence of their services, achievements and sufferings to establish their claim to the gratitude and justice of their country, but the proofs of their poverty, and not of their poverty merely, but of their absolute detestation, to enable them to receive their scanty pittance which is doled out as a charity to misery, and denied as a reward to merit. After performing various marches and exercises, which were done with a precision and activity that astonished, they partook of the plentiful refreshments which were furnished by the spontaneous liberality of those who witnessed the interesting scene.

Many incidents occurred on the occasion which would afford amusement, but as they were calculated to bring to mind, as one of the aged heroes expressed it, the "days of sorrow," a recital of them will not be attempted. One of the most interesting characters who appeared on that day, was Kirtland Griffin, Esq. known in this part of the country, in familiar language, by the name of Paul Jones, in consequence of having served several years with that intrepid naval commander. He, although far removed from the necessity (owing to his own industry and good management) of humbling himself in order to obtain a trifling gratuity from his country, was present on that occasion for the purpose of once more seeing a collection of revolutionary heroes.

He related in the most modest manner imaginable, several stories of occurrences during the war, which serve to shew the sufferings which those endured who acted in the tremendous scenes of those days, and also the spirit which then animated the country. "Who, said he, could forbear to go into the service when fathers, mothers, sisters and friends, all implored it, and all would give every thing in their power to prepare the young men." "Those were the days of devotion to our country." "I went on board a privateer." "We were soon captured." "We could not help it." We had but ten guns, and they came upon us with 64—we could not resist, and surrendered. "It was early in the war and we were not considered or treated as prisoners of war, but as rebels."

We heard nothing from our country but from our keepers, who gave us the most dismal and gloomy accounts; until after a long confinement a clergyman happened to say to us that there was good news from America for us. After he was gone we had a long consultation about what it could mean, and finally concluded that it must be, that Burgoyne, of whose invasion and progress we had heard the most exulting statement from our keepers, had surrendered. We immediately mustered a crown, and bribed a poor woman to bring us a paper that had in it the account of Burgoyne's capitulation, and a candle, for we had not seen the light either of a fire or a candle for many months. Having procured them, we mounted one of the best readers on a beam, for we occupied a second story and had no floor over head, and all gave attention. He read the account in a loud voice, and it was with difficulty that order was preserved until he had finished, and the moment he had, there was a tremendous shouting The guards were roused, we heard them and retired They examined and left us. We went at it again; they returned—we retired as they approached, They took off a few and departed; we re-assembled and determined that we would rejoice. How to do it we knew not; for we had nothing to drink, and precious little to eat; but rejoice we must and would. Finally, we concluded we would dance We had a few fiddles, and we set two or three to playing, and then all throughout the whole extent of our long prison went at it, and in spite of the keepers and guards. we had a real Connecticut dance."

After an imprisonment of more than two years, our *Paul Jones* was liberated, and again went into the service under the brave commander of that name, and was with him during his most successful cruises, and particularly in the terrible engagement between the *Good Man Richard* and *Seraphis*, when the engagement was decided by boarding. The Americans lost 150 out of 320 men, and the British suffered a still greater loss The American frigate was old, and not built for war, and it was believed, during the battle, that she would sink: "Never mind it, said Paul, "we shall have a better one to go home in," and so it proved. "All," said our Paul, "that I ever received for my services, except a little prize money, was 180 dollars, in continental money, and that I have now."

Early yesterday morning the Poor House in Scituate, and a barn adjacent, were destroyed by fire. Damage estimated at 4000 dolls. The fire originated in the barn, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

On Tuesday, the house of Mr. Oliver Bently, at Plainfield, Philadelphia county, was destroyed by fire, and Mr. B. perished in the flames.

National Illiberality.

There is a disposition among too many of our countrymen, which we regret to witness, because it has tended to degrade our character abroad, and to awaken, in addition to the natural jealousy which undoubtedly exists in a degree, a feeling of resentment. We allude to the manner in which many of our newspapers are accustomed to speak of other nations, their institutions and peculiarities. These are not regarded, with a philosophical reference to cause, and to their adaption to the circumstances under which they exist, but are viewed abstractly, and invariably placed in contrast with our own, the only standard which appears to be recognised.—— That our institutions are the most perfect which human wisdom has devised, we certainly think undeniable; yet if they were not sustained by the requisite intelligence and spirit of the people, they could not, with all their excellencies, subsist for a moment. Of course, therefore, in all speculations respecting governments, we should first decide the previous question, what system is best adapted to the condition of the people. The axiom of Pope, that the one "which is best administered is the best," is, like most poetic maxims, more specious than correct. The great Legislator of Athens remarked, that he had not given to the people the best laws which might be devised, but the best which they were capable of receiving. Man cannot be brought within the operation of the splendid hypotheses of human perfection. He must be treated as possessing passions and propensities, which, operated upon by numerous causes, produce feelings and habits, which constitute the aggregate of national character. Consequently, different nations require different systems of government, adapted to their peculiar situation; and when we add the effect produced upon the people by the re-action of a long established government, and the fondness with which men cling to institutions, rendered venerable by age, and hallowed by being associated with the memory of their fathers, we discover how irrational and pitiful it is, to cast contumely on those, who are perverse enough to be content with their own institutions.

The fact of the undisturbed existence of a form of government, is a proof that it is the best under existing circumstances; because whenever adequate causes produce a change of feeling, and new modes of thinking, a correspondent change in the public institutions as necessarily results, as the direction of the vane varies with the changes of the wind.—The people are every where virtually the depositories of power, and whenever any form of government becomes intolerable by its subjects, it cannot long subsist. This fact is proven by the recent example of Spain and Naples, and the diffusion of liberal principles will produce a gradual melioration of the governments and laws of nations. We certainly ought to wish, that the blessings of our Constitution might be diffused, and should relax no effort to inculcate the principles of our compact; but let us not waste our sympathies, by volunteering ourself complacent compassion for those nations, who are not yet wise enough to choose our path to prosperity and happiness We feel no predilection for European governments and habits; but we really believe it would be as impolitic and absurd, to attempt to establish our Constitution among the serfs of Russia, or even in the Island of Great Britain, as to rear a Platonick Republic among the sands of Zahara.

These remarks have been partially suggested by reading the many sage remarks and comparisons made respecting the British King, the expense and parade of his coronation; the trial of the Queen, and the interest which it excites. These are all, certainly, ill adapted to win the admiration of our countrymen; but we cannot distinctly see the propriety or benefit of so much clamour and vapouring about affairs which do not concern us, and relative to which those who make the most noise, are generally least qualified to form a candid and rational judgment.

We are aware, that we hazard the imputation of want of *patriotism* so called; but we cannot believe that our country needs the aid of such a policy as that to which we have objected.—*R. I. American.*

St. Louis, (Missouri) August 23.—Arrived in town on Saturday 19th, Col. Morgan, Captain Kearney, and Captain Pentland of the United States Army. These gentlemen, together with captain Magee, left the Council Bluffs about six weeks ago and went to the Falls of St Anthony. They describe the country between the Bluffs and the Falls as eminently beautiful, the prairie predominating, but covered with grass and weeds indicating a rich soil, the face of the country undulnting, the streams of water clear and rapid, and occasionally lakes of living water of several miles circumference, embosomed in groves of timber, and edged with grass, and presenting the most delightful appearance in nature. They saw immense herds of buffaloes and elks, sometimes several thousand in a gang. Having missed their way, they fell on the Mississippi at Lake Pepin, then went up to the Falls. The garrison there was in good health and cheerful, and had fine gardens and a promising crop on hand, Descending the Mississippi, they also saw good crops at Prairie du Chein, and among the Indians which inhabit the borders of the river. They confirm the occounts of the fine gardens and crops at the Council Bluffs. Mr. Calhoun deserves well of the country for having instituted this system of cropping and gardening. It adds to the health, comfort and cheerfulness of the men, and gives a certain subsistence to these remote posts. Major Bradford who commands on the Arkansas, also arrived in town last week, and gives the most pleasing accounts of the comfort, health and cheerfulness of his garrison, and of the adequate supplies which they are deriving from their own labors.

Boston and Roxbury Mill Dam.—This extensive, permanent and costly enterprize (which to its other benefits will form a very delightful *Western Avenue* to the town) we are glard to announce, advances rapidly towards completion. On Wednesday the masons commenced laying the foundation of the great Stone Sluice Ways. This foundation is laid 10 or 12 feet below the level of low water mark; the tide-waters being excluded by a very extensive coffer dam. The stones which have been previously hewn and adjusted for their places, are transported to the dam, on a car, drawn by eighty workmen.—Numbers of our fellow-citizens daily view the progress of this noble undertaking, which is considered as next in magnitude to the Grand Canal of New York. [*Boston pap.*

Extract of a letter from Havana, Sept. 9.—Several arrivals yesterday with Flour.—The price for exportation is now $4 50 per bbl. and dull. There is now on hand from 40 to 50,000 bbls. a large proportion from Spain.

On Shaking Hands.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

Mr. Editor—There are few things of more common occurrence than shaking hands; and yet I do not recollect that much has been speculated upon the subject. I confess when I consider to what unimportant and futile concerns the attention of writers and readers has been directed, I am surprised that no one has been found to *handle* so important a subject as this; and attempt to give the public a rational view of the doctrine and discipline of shaking hands. It is a subject on which I have myself theorized a good deal, and I beg leave to offer you a few remarks on the origin of the practice, and the various forms in which it is exercised.

I have been unable to find in the ancient writers, any distinct mention of *shaking hands*.—They followed the heartier practice of hugging or embracing, which has not wholly disappeared among grown persons in Europe, and children in our own country, and has unquestionably the advantage on the score of cordiality. When the ancients trusted the business of salutation to the hands alone, they *joined* but did not *shake* them; and although I had frequently such phrases as jungere dextras hospito; I do not recollect to have met with that of agitare dextras. I am inclined to think that the practice grew up in the ages of chivalry, when the cumbrous iron mail, in which the knights were cased, prevented their embracing; and when with fingers clothed in steel, the simple touch or joining of the hands would have been but cold welcome: so that a prolonged junction was a natural resort, to express cordiality; and as it would have been awkward to keep the hands unemployed in this position, a gentle agitation or shaking might have been naturally introduced. How long the practice may have remained in this incipient stage, it is impossible, in the silence of history, to say; nor is there any thing in the Chronicles, in Philip de Commes, or the Byzantine historians, which enables us to trace the progress of the art, into the forms in which it now exists among us.

Without, therefore, availing myself of the privilege of theorists to supply by conjecture the absence of history or tradition, I shall pass immediately to the enumeration of those forms:

1. The *pump-handle* shake is the first, which deserves notice. It is executed by taking your friend's hand, and working it up and down, through an arc of fifty degrees, for about a minute and a half. To have its nature, force and character, this shake should be performed with a fair steady motion. No attempt should be made to give it grace, and still less vivacity; as the few instances, in which the latter has been tried, have uniformly resulted in dislocating the shoulder of the person, on whom it has been attempted. On the contrary, persons, who are partial to the *pump handle* shake, should be at some pains to give an equable, tranquil movement to the operation, which should on no account be continued, after perspiration on the part of your friend has commenced.

2. The *pendulum* shake may be mentioned next, as being somewhat similar in character; but moving, as the name indicates, in a horizontal, instead of a perpendicular direction. It is executed by sweeping your hand horizontally towards your friend's, and after the junction is effected, rowing with it, from one side to the other according to the pleasure of the parties.—The only caution in its use, which needs particularly be given, is not to insist on performing it in a plane, strictly parallel to the horizon, when you meet with a person, who has been educated to the *pump-handle* shake. It is well known that people cling to the *forms*, in which they have been educated, even when the substance is sacrificed in adhering to them. I had two uncles, both estimable men, one of whom had been brought up in the *pump-handle* shake, and another had brought home the *pendulum*, from a foreign voyage; They met, joined hands, and attempted to put them in motion. They were neither of them feeble men. One endeavoured to pump, and the other to paddle; their faces reddened; the drops stood on their foreheads; and it was at last a pleasing illustration of the doctrine of the composition of forces, to see their hands slanting into an exact diagonal, in which line they ever after shook: but it was plain to see, there was no cordiality in it; and as is usually the case with compromises, both parties were discontented.

3. The *tourniquet shake* is the next in importance; it desives its name from the instrument made use of by surgeons, to stop the circulation of the blood, in a limb about to be amputated. It is performed by clasping the hand of your friend, as far as you can in your own, and then contracting the muscles of your thumb, fingers, and palm, till you have induced any degree of compression you may propose, in the hand of your friend. Particular care ought to be taken, if your own hand is as hard and as big as a *frying pan*, and that of your friend as small and soft as a young maiden's, not to make use of the *tourniquet* shake to the degree that will force the small bones of the wrist out of place. It is also seldom safe to apply it to gouty persons. A hearty young friend of mine, who had pursued the study of Geology, and acquired an unusual hardness and strength of hand and wrist, by the use of the hammer; on returning from a scientific excursion, gave his gouty uncle the *tourniquet* shake, with such severity, as reduced the old gentleman's fingers to powder; for which my friend had the pleasure of being disinherited, as soon as his uncle's fingers got well enough to hold a pen.

4. The *cordial grapple* is a shake of some interest; it is a hearty boisterous agitation of your friend's hand, accompanied with moderate pressure, and loud, cheerful exclamations of welcome. It is an excellent travelling shake, and well adapted to make friends. It is indiscriminately performed.

5. The *Peter Grievous touch* is opposed to the *cordial grapple*; it is a pensive, tranquil junction, followed by a mild subsultory motion, a cast down look, and an inarticulate inquiry after your friend's health.

6. The *prude major* and *prude minor* are nearly monopolized by ladies. They cannot be accurately described, but are constantly to be noticed in practice. They never extend beyond the fingers; and the *prude major* allows you to touch even them only down to the 2d joint. The *prude minor* gives you the whole of the fore-finger. Considerable skill may be shown in performing these, with nice variations, such as extending the left hand, instead of the right, or stretching a new glossy kid glove over the finger you extend.

I might go through a long list, sir, of the *gripe royal*, the *saw-mill* shake, and the shake, *with malice prepense;* but they are only factitious combinations of the three fundamental forms already described, as the *pump-handle*, the *pendulum*, and the *tourniquet*, as the *loving pat*, the *reach romantic*, and the *sentimental clasp*, may be reduced in their main

movements to various combinations and modification of the *cordial grapple*, *Peter Grievous touch*, and the *prude major and minor*. I should trouble you with a few remarks in conclusion, on the mode of shaking hands, as an indication of characters, but as I see a friend coming up the avenue, who is addicted to the *pump handle*, I dare not tire my wrist by further writing.

Your humble serv't.
SILAS SHAKEWELL.

Saugus, Sept. 12th, 1820.

P. S. When shall we see you, Mr. Hale, among us, I long to take your hand. You need not fear me; I make use of the *Peter Grievous touch*, almost exclusively.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 26.

On Saturday, about 12 o'clock, a party of about 100 gentlemen, embarked on board the steam-boat Olive Branch, for Staten-Island, to view the extensive DYEING ESTABLISHMENT recently erected by Messrs, *Barrett, Tileston & Co.* The party was honored with the company of His Honor the Mayor, Mr. Calhoun, Secretary of War, Mr. Wirt, Attorney General of the United States, Generals Morton, Swift, John and Robert Swartwout, Com. Chauncey, Judge Winchester of Louisiana, Col. Few, Major Roberdeau, Governor Ogden, and E. Dayton, Esq. &c. The Vice President was prevented from attending by indisposition. After viewing, with great satisfaction, this Dying Establishment, and witnessing the operation of the machinery, which, we are informed exceed any thing in Europe, the company sat down about 4 o'clock to an elegant dinner, got up in handsome style, in a large Hall attached to the dying rooms. Mr. Tileston presided, and Mr. Barrett supported the foot of the table; and we can say with truth, that we never witnessed more real pleasure on any public occasion, and it is due to the gentlemen who are interested in this new establishment, to express a hope that they may receive a patronage proportionate to their liberality. It is honorable to the country, that we can boast of men who are willing to hazard their fortunes in lessening our dependence upon foreign fabrics.

After dinner, the following were among the excellent Toasts given on the occasion:—

1. *The State of New York*—its patronage, protection and liberality to the industrious stranger; sheds a lustre on its character which time cannot efface.

2. *Encouragement to Domestic Industry*—the basis on which is founded the true prosperity, happiness and independence of our country.

3. *The President of the United States*—his integrity and patriotism merit the warmest approbation of a grateful people.

4. *The Government of the United States*—may its protecting hand never be withheld from Domestic Enterprize.

By Mr. Calhoun.—Mechanic Ingenuity—may it give as much prosperity to our manufactures, as enterprize has given to our Commerce.

By Mr. Wirt.—The State of New York—may its prosperity continue to flourish with its unrivalled enterprize.

By the Mayor—The Proprietors of this Manufacturing Establishment—as they live well, may they *dye* well.

The following toasts were also given:—

The Ladies and Gentlemen of New York and its vicinity—may they all resolve to *dye* on Staten-Island.

The Vice President of the United States, whose absence from the table at this time, by indisposition, we deeply regret.

After Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Wirt, and the Mayor had retired, the health of those gentlemen were respectively drank.

The gentlemen composing the above party, have requested us to give a public expression of their sincere thanks to the Vice President, for sending his steam-boat up gratuituously after her regular trips of the day.

SPANISH FINANCES.

In a late report of the Minister of Finance, the following exhibit of the Expenses and Ways and Means, for 1820, were presented:—

	Reals.
Ways and Means,	900,000,000
	470,000,000
Deficiency,	430,000,000

To meet this melancholy deficiency the Minister proposed to apply one seventh of the Church Property to the State, and to open a loan for the balance. In the report which accompanied the estimates, the Minister remarked, that their deficit though distressing, was not insurmountable; that they must renounce all ideas of their ancient splendor, and commence a career of economy and frugality;—that the absurd policy of burdening Commerce with heavy duties must be abandoned; the maxim be adhered to, that the more liberty commerce enjoys, the more the public revenue will be increased; and that the free exportation of the products of the earth is as necessary to the prosperity of the State as it is beneficial to Agriculture.

Bibliomania.—At no time during the highest rage of Bibliomanianism, did books of rarity bear higher prices than at the concluding sale of Mr. Bindley's library. The competition for old poetical tracts and ballads was unexampled:—

No. 1125	Collection of Poetical Ballads from 1640 to 1570 -	£192	0	0
1126	——— Do. from 1670 to 1680	183	15	0
1127	——— Do. from 1679 to 1685	174	0	0
1128	——— Do. 5 vols. - -	231	0	0
1130	——— Do. - - -	43	1	0

The three first collections of Ballads, and of half-penny and penny songs were bought by the Marquiss of Buckingham. The five volumes of the same kind by Mr. Heber. [*Nat. Gaz.*

It is whispered in the Ministerial Circles, that it is probable the House of Lords will, on Tuesday, 13 August, at their meeting, adjourn for a week, to give time to the House of Commons to re-assemble on Monday next, in the hope that Mr. Wilberforce may have some proposition to make that may avoid the necessity of entering on the Bill of Pains and Penalties. In the meantime the arrangements in the House of Lords have been completed. A chair is to be placed for the Queen close to her Counsel, on the left hand of the passage to the Lord's seats, near Sir Thos. Tyrwhitt's box, and an adjoining room is assigned for her to retire to for consultations, or when Counsel withdraws.

The QUEEN'S LETTER to the KING

Sir,—After the unparalleled and unprovoked persecution which, during a series of years has been carried on against me under the name and authority of your majesty—and which persecution, instead of being mollified by time, time has rendered only more and more malignant and unrelenting—it is not without a great sacrifice to private feeling that I now, even in the present remonstrance, bring myself to address this letter to your majesty. But, bearing in mind that royalty rests on the basis of public good; hat to this paramount consideration all others ought to submit and aware of the consequences that may result from the present unconstitutional, illegal, and hitherto unheard of proceedings: with a mind thus impressed, I cannot refrain from laying my grevious wrongs once more before your majesty, in the hope that the justice which your majesty, may, by evil-minded counsellors, be still disposed to refuse to the claims of a dutiful, faithful and injured wife, you may be induced to yield to considerations connected with the honor and dignity of your crown, the stability of your throne, the tranquility of your dominions, the happiness and safety of your just people, whose generous hearts revolt at oppression and cruelty; and especially when penetrated by a perversion and a mockery of the laws.

A sense of what is due to my character and sex forbid me to refer minutely to the real causes of our domestic separation, or to the numerous unmerited insults offered me previously to that period; but, leaving to your majesty to reconcile with the marriage vow the act of driving, by such means, a wife from beneath your roof, with an infant in her arms, your majesty will permit me to remind you, that that act was entirely your own; that the separation so far from being sought for me, was a sentence pronounced upon me, without any cause assigned, otherthan that of your own inclinations, which, as your majesty was pleased to allege, were not under your own controul.

Not to have felt, with regard to myself, chagrin at this decision of your Majesty, would have argued great insensibility to the obligations of decorum; not to have dropped a tear in the face of that beloved child, whose future sorrows were then but too easy to foresee, would have marked me as unworthy of the name of mother; but not to have submitted to it without repining, would have indicated a consciousness of demerit, or a want of these feelings which belong to affronted and insulted female honor.

The "tranquil and comfortable society" tendered to me by your Majesty formed, in my mind but a poor compensation for the grief occasioned by considering the wound given to public morals in the fatal example produced by the indulgence of your Majesty's inclinations; more especially when I contemplate the disappointment of the nation, who had so munificently provided for our union, who had fondly cherished such pleasing hopes of happiness arising from that union, and who had hailed it with such affectionate and rapturous joy.

But, alas! even tranquility and comfort were too much for me to enjoy.—From the very threshold of your child was pursued by spies, conspirators, and traitors, employed, encouraged, and rewarded to lay snares for the feet, and to plot against the reputation and life of her whom your Majesty had so recently and so solemnly voted to honor, to love, and to cherish

In withdrawing from the embraces of my parents in giving my hand to the son of George the Third and the heir apparent to the British throne, nothing les than a voice from Heaven would have made me fear injustice or wrong of any kind. What, then, was my astonishment at finding that treasons against me had been methodized and embodied, a secret tribunal had been held, a trial of my actions had taken place, and a decision had been made upon those actions without my having been informed of the nature of the charge, or of the names of the witnesses? And what words can express the feelings excited by the fact, that this proceeding was founded on a request made, and on evidence furnished, by order of the father of my child, and my natural as well as legal guardian and protector?

Notwithstanding, nowever, the unprecedented conduct of that tribunal—conduct which has since undergone even in Parliament, severe and unanswered animadversions, and which been also censured in minutes of the Privy Council—notwithstanding the secrecy of the proceedings of this tribunal—notwithstanding the strong temptation to the giving of false evidence against me before it—notwithstanding that there was no opportunity afforded me of rebutting that evidence—notwithstanding all these circumstances, so decidedly favorable to my enemies—even this secret tribunal acquitted me of all crimes, and thereby pronounced my principal accusers to have been guilty of the grossest perjury. But it was now (after the trial was over) discovered that the nature of the tribunal was such as to render false swearing before it not legally criminal! And thus, at the suggestion and request of your Majesty had been created, to take cognizance of and try my conduct, a tribunal competent to administer oaths, competent to examine witnesses on oath, competent to try, competent to acquit or condemn, and competent, moreover to screen those who had sworn falsely against me from suffering the pains and penalties which the law awards to wilful and corrupt perjury. Great as my indignation naturally must have been at this shameful evasion of law and justice, that indignation was lost in pity for him who could lower his princely plumes to the dust by giving his countenance and favor to the most conspicuous of those abandoned and notorious perjurers.

Still there was one whose upright mind nothing could warp, in whose breast injustice never could find a place, whose hand was always ready to raise the unfortunate, and to rescue the oppressed.—While that good and gracious father and Sovereign remained in the exercise of his Royal functions, his unoffending daughter in law had nothing to fear.—As long as the protecting hand of your late ever beloved and ever-lamented father was held over me, I was safe. But the melancholy event which deprived the nation of the active exertions of its virtuous King, bereft me of friend and protector, and of all hope of future tranquility and safety. To calumniate your innocent wife was now the shortest road to royal favor; and to betray her was to lay the sure foundation of boundless riches and titles of honor. Before claims like these, talent, virtue, long services, your own personal friendships, your Royal engagements, promises, and pledges, written as well as verbal, melted into air. Your Cabinet was founded on this basis. You took to your councils men of whose persons, as well as whose principles, you had invariably expressed the strongest dislike. The interest of the nation, and even your own feelings, in all other respects, were sacrificed to the gratifica-

tion of your desire to aggravate my sufferings, and ensure my humiliation. You took to your councils and your bosom men whom you hated, whose abandonment of, and whose readiness to sacrifice me, were their only merits, and whose power has been exercised in a manner, and has, been attended with consequences, worthy of ist origin. From this unprincipled and unnatural union have sprung the manifold evils which this nation has now to endure and which present a mass of misery and degradation, accompanied with acts of tyranny and cruelty, rather than have seen which inflicted on his industrious, faithful and brave, people your Royal Father would have perished at the head of that people.

When to caluminate, revile, and betray me, became the sure path to honor and riches, it would have been strange indeed if calumniators, revilers, and traitors, had not abounded. Your Court became much less a scene of polished manners and refined intercourse than of low intrigue and scurrility Spies, Bacchanalian tale-bearers, and foul conspirators, swarmed in those places which had before been the resort of sobriety, virtue and honor. To enumerate all the various privations and mortifications which I had to endure, all the insults that were wantonly heaped upon me, from the day of your elevation to the Regency to that of my departure for the Continent, would be to describe every species of personal offence that can be offered to, and every pain short of bodily violence that can be inflicted on, any human being. Bereft of parent brother, and father-in-law, and my husband for my deadliest foe; seeing those who have promised me support bought by rewards to be amongst my enemies; restrained from accusing my foes in the face of the world, out of regard for the character of the father of my child, and from a desire to prevent her happiness from being disturbed; shunned from motives of selfishness by those who were my natural associates; living in obscurity, while I ought to have been the centre of all that was splendid; thus humbled, I had one consolation left—the love of my dear and only child. To permit me to enjoy this was too great an indulgence. To see my daughter; to fold her in my arms—to mingle my tears withers; to receive her cheering caresses, and to hear from her lips assurances of never-ceasing love; thus to be comforted, consoled, upheld, and blessed, was too much to be allowed me. Even on the slave mart the cries of "Oh! my mother, my mother! Oh! my child! my child!" have prevented a separation of the victims of avarice. But your advisers, more inhuman than the slave-dealers, remorsely tore the mother from the child.

Thus bereft of the society of my child, or reduced to the necessity of imbittering her life by struggles to preserve that society, I resolved on a temporary absence, in the hope that time might restore me to her in happier days. Those days, alas! were never to come. To mothers, and those mothers who have been suddenly bereft of the best and most affectionate and only daughters—it belongs to estimate my sufferings and my wrongs. Such mothers will judge of my affliction upon hearing of the death of my child, and upon my calling to recollection the last look, the last words, and all the affecting circumstances of our separation. Such mothers will see the depth of my sorrows. Every being with a heart of humanity in its bosom will drop a tear in sympathy with me. And will not the world, then, learn with indignation, that this event, calculated to soften the hardest heart, was the signal for new conspiracies, and indefatigable efforts for the destruction of this afflicted mother? Your Majesty had torn my child from me; you had deprived me of the power of being at hand to succour her; you had taken from me the possibility of hearing of her last prayers for her mother; you saw me bereft, forlorn, and broken-hearted; and this was the moment you chose for redoubling your persecutions.

Let the world pass its judgment on the constituting of a commission, in a foreign country, consisting of inquisitors, spies, and informers, to discover, collect, and arrange matters of accusations against your wife, without any complaint having been communicated to her: let the world judge of the employment of Ambassadors in such a business, and of the enlisting of foreign courts in the enterprise: but on the measures which have been adopted to give final effect effect to these preliminary proceedings it is for me to speak; it is for me to remonstrate with your Majesty; it is for me to protest; it is for me to apprize you of my determination.

I have always demanded a fair trial. This is what I now demand, and this is refused me. Instead of a fair trial, I am to be subjected to a sentence by the Parliament, passed in the shape of a law. Against this I protest, and upon the following grounds:—

The injustice of refusing me a clear and distinct charge, of refusing me the names of the witnesses, of refusing me the names of the places where the alleged acts have been committed; these are sufficiently flagrant and revolting; but it is against the constitution of the Court itself that I particularly object, and that I most solemnly protest.

Whatever may be the precedents as to Bills of Pains and Penalties, none of them, except those relating to the Queen of Henry the Eighth, can apply here; for here your Majesty is the plaintiff.—Here it is intenped by the Bill to do you what you deem good, and to do me great harm. You are, therefore, a party, and the only complaining party.

You have made your complaint to the House of Lords. You have conveyed to this House written documents sealed up. A secret committee of the House have examined these documents. They have reported that there are grounds of proceeding; and then the House, merely upon that report, have brought forward a Bill containing the most outrageous slanders on me, and sentencing me to divorce and degradation.

The injustice of putting forth this Bill to the world for six weeks before it is even proposed to afford me an opportunity of contradicting its allegations is too manifest not to have shocked the nation; and, indeed, the proceedings even thus far are such as to convince every one that no justice is intended me. But if none of these proceedings, if none of these clear indications of a determination to do me wrong had taken place, I should see, in the Constitution of the House of Lords itself, a certainty that I could expect no justice at its hands.

Your Majesty's Ministers have advised the prosecution; they are responsible for the advice they gave; they are liable to punishment if they fail to make good their charges; and not only are they part of my judges, but it is they who have brought in the Bill; and it is too notorious that they have always a majority in the House; so that, without any other, here is ample proof that the House will decide in favor of the Bill, and, of course, against me.

But further, there are reasons for your Ministers having a majority in this case, and which reasons do not apply to common cases. Your Majesty is the plaintiff: to you it belongs to appoint and to elevate Peers. Many of the present Peers have been raised to that dignity by yourself, and almost the whole can be, at your will and pleasure, further elevated. The far greater part of the Peers hold, by themselves and their families, offices, pensions, and other emoluments, solely at the will and pleasure of your Majesty, and these, of course, your majesty can take away whenever you please. There are more than four fifths of the Peers in this situation, and there are many of them who might thus be deprived of the far better part of their income.

If, contrary to all expectation, there should be found, in some Peers, likely to amount to a majority, a disposition to reject the Bill, some of these Peers may be ordered away to their ships, regiments, governments, and other duties; and, which is an equally alarming power, new Peers may be created for the purpose, and give their vote in the decision. That your Majesty's Ministers would advise these measures, if found necessary to render their prosecution successful, there can be very little doubt; seeing that they have hitherto stopped at nothing, however unjust or odious.

To regard such a body as a Court of Justice would be to calumniate that sacred name; and for me to suppress an expression of my opinion on the subject, would be tacitly to lend myself to my own destruction, as well as to an imposition upon the nation and the world.

In the House of Commons I can discover no better grounds of security. The power of your Majesty's ministers is the same in both Houses; and your Majesty is well acquainted with the fact, that a majority of this House is composed of persons placed in it by the Peers and by your Majesty's Treasury.

It really gives me pain to state these things to your Majesty; and, if it gives your Majesty pain, I beg it may be observed, and remembered, that the statement has been forced from me. I must either protest against this mode of trial, or, by tacitly consenting to it, suffer my honor to be sacrificed. No innocence can secure the accused if the Judges and Jurors be chosen by the accuser; and if I were tacitly to submit to a tribunal of this description, I should be instrumental in my own dishonor.

On these grounds I protest against this species of trial. I demand a trial in a Court where the Jurors are taken impartially from amongst the people, and where the proceedings are open and fair. Such a trial I court, and to no other will I willingly submit. If your Majesty persevere in the present proceeding, I shall, even in the Houses of Parliament, face my accusers; but I shall regard any decision they may make against me as not in the smallest degree reflecting on my honor; and I will not, except compelled by actual force, submit to any sentence which shall not be pronounced by a Court of Justice.

I have now frankly laid before your Majesty a statement of my wrongs, and a declaration of my views and intentions. "You have cast upon me every slur to which the female character is liable. Instead of loving, honoring and cherishing me, agreeable to your solemn vow, you have pursued me with hatred and scorn, and with all the means of destruction; you wrested from me my child, and with her my only comfort and consolation; you sent me sorrowing through the world, and even in my sorrows pursued me with unrelenting persecution. Having left me nothing but my innocence, you would now, by a mockery of justice, deprive me even of the reputation of possessing that. The poisoned bowl and the poinard are means more manly than perjured witnesses and partial tribunals, and they are less cruel, inasmuch as life is less valuable than honor. If my life would have satisfied your Majesty, you should have had it, on the sole condition of giving me a place in the same tomb with my child, but since you would send me dishonored to the grave, I will resist the attemptwith all the means that it shall please God to give me."

(Signed) CAROLINE R.

Bradenburgh House, Aug. 7, 1820.

[The above letter from her majesty, which is dated August 7th, was sent by the Queen's messenger early in the morning of the 8th to the Cottage at Windsor, written by the Queen, desiring Sir Benjamin to deliver it immediately to the King. Sir B. Bloomfield being then absent, the letter was received by Sir Wm. Keppel, who forwarded it immediately to Sir B. Bloomfield, at Carlton-House, who returned it in the afternoon of the 8th to the Queen, informing her majesty that he had received the King's commands and general instructions, that any communications that might be made should pass through the channel of his majesty's government. The Queen immediately dispatched a messenger with the letter to Lord Liverpool, desiring his lordship to lay it before his majesty. Lord Liverpool was at Coombe-wood. He returned an answer that he would lose no time in laying it before the King. On the 11th, no reply having been received, the Queen wrote again to Lord Liverpool, requesting information whether any further communication would be made on the subject of the letter to his majesty. Lord Liverpool wrote the same day from Combe-wood that he had not received the King's commands to make any communication to her majesty in consequence of her letter.]

"SET the CAPTIVE FREE."

LONDON, Aug. 21.—It is confidently asserted in Paris, that one of the objects of the last audience which Prince Esterhazy, the Austrian Ambassador to our Court, had with his Majesty, was to make known to the King of England that the five years imprisonment of *Bonaparte*, agreed on in 1815, having expired, Austria will no longer be a party to his detention, and would no longer send out a Commissioner, in which sentiments Russia concurred.—*Globe*.

Liverpool, August 19, 1810.

The aggregate of the six regulating arrearages of Wheat was received to-day. It is 71s 11d per quarter, and our ports must therefore remain closed against the admission of foreign wheat and flour until the 15th November. Foreign oats are now admissable for home use. A parcel of Philadelphia flour has been offered at 25s per barrel. There is an enquiry for Rice at the late reduction; but none is offering at these rates. The cotton market is exceedingly dull; and all kinds of American cotton have declined 1-2 per lb. in the last fortnight. The sales of the week were only 3900, and the import was 5400 bags.

The Queen's Trial.

The official statement of Charges, read by the Attorney General in the British House of Lords against the Queen.

In the House of Lords on the 9th, the Attorney General commenced the following

STATEMENT of the CASE.

The Attorney General, at the command of their Lordships, now proceeded, as follows, to lay before them the facts against the Queen, which he was instructed he should prove in evidence.

In 1814 her Majesty thought proper, from reasons operating in her own mind, to leave this kingdom, and not from compulsion. When she left this country she was accompanied by persons of high rank, as a princess ought; she was accompanied by Ladies Lindsay and Forbes; the hon Keppel Craven, and Sir William Gell. Her Majesty went to Milan, and there took Bergami into her service as footman, or valet de chambre. About a fortnight after she took this person into her service, she went to Naples. Wm. Austin was one of her Majesty's suit, he was quite a lad, and he slept in the same room with the Queen. Bergami, the courier, was among the rest of the domestics, and slept in a part of the house distan, from where her Majesty slept. A short time prior to the 9th of November in that year, Bergami was directed to sleep near the Queen's room. Young Austin was removed from her majesty's chamber, as her Majesty said, because he was of an age that it was proper he should be removed. On the night of the 9th of November her majesty went to the Opera at Naples, and returned early. Her majesty's female attendant noticed that her conduct was very extraordinary, and excited her suspicions. Her Majesty knew that Bergami was in bed in an adjoining room, and she said to her attendant that she should retire early to bed, which she did do. On the following morning this attendant of her majesty found that her majesty's bed had not been slept in, and that there were impressions in Bergami's bed of two persons having slept in it. On the following morning she was inaccessible to visitors, and she remained late in the apartment with Bergami. From this night he dated the commencement of the long course of adultery carried on by the Queen and Bergami. After this, Bergami's conduct became haughty, and he acted towards his fellow servants very differently from what he formerly did. On a subsequent night her Majesty gave a masked ball, not at her own house, but in the neighborhood, and changed her dress during the ball, and Bergami assisted her Majesty in exchanging her dress to "the Genius of History." This dress was most indecent—and Bergami accompanied her Majesty the second time to the ball. Her Majesty returned home from the ball, again changed her dress from "the Genius of History" to that of a Turkish peasant, and Bergami was dressed as a peasant of Turkey, and accompanied her again to the ball. It was noticed that Bergami and the Queen generally rose in the morning at the same time—and her Majesty generally breakfasted with him in secluded apartments; and at this time Bergami was still the courier and a menial servant. It was also observed by persons of rank in her majesty's suit, that Bergami and the Queen walked on a terrace arm in arm, together. Bergami had such an influence over her majesty that he prevailed upon her to take a person into her service; and this person would prove that more than once, at night this Bergami did go to her majesty's chamber, and heard this fellow kissing her majesty. (This produced an extraordinary sensation in the House.) Her majesty soon after quitted Naples, and Lady Elizabeth Forbes remained at Naples, and Lady Charlotte Lindsay quitted her majesty at Leghorn in March 1816. Four of her majesty's English suit quitted her at Naples. This circumstance spoke volumes, he could not help believing that it arose from their having witnessed improper familiarities between her majesty and Bergami.—There was a masquerade at the theatre St. Carlo at Naples, her majesty thought proper to go, not with the English ladies of high rank, but with two domestics, the courier Bergami, and the fille de chamber, Dumont. When they entered the theatre, their dresses excited much disgust, and from the expression of feeling against her, she was compelled to retreat with her domestics, and go home before the entertainment concluded. Soon after, her majesty went from Naples to Genoa on board the Florinda. At Genoa the familiarites between the Queen and Bergami increased, and the bed in which the Queen slept was observed by the chamber maid to have not been used or ruffled in the least and did not require making up. Bergami was always selected to sleep near so her majesty's person and her majesty was seen to visit his room after he was in bed. It would be found in evidence that her majesty remained at Geno till May 1815.—She went from Genoa to Milan, and on the journey Bergami acted as courier, and Lady Charlotte Campbell did not accompany her on the journey, but joined her at Milan. And some time after, at the latter end of May, lady Campbell left her Majesty, and then her majesty had not a single lady left in her suite. Her majesty then took into her service Bergami's sister, she was a woman of low vulgar manners and uneducated: She was dignified by the title of Countess Oldi. Bergami's brother was also taken into the Queen's service and a child of Bergami's was ordered to be taken care of her majesty so that there were four or five of Bergami's family in her majesty service. A Mr. Drummond Burrell now joined her majesty.

Lord Gwyder got up and said that was not true.

The Attorney General corrected himself, and said it was Mr. Wm. Burrell who accompanied her Majesty from Milan to Venice. At a tavern while Bergami was in a menial situation, after the company had departed, which he had been waiting upon, Bergami and the Queen were left alone together; and the servant at the tavern observed the Queen familiarly putting a gold chain round Bergami's neck; he took it off in a playful manner, and put it on her Majesty's neck; and her Majesty returned it to Bergami's neck. Mr. Burrell soon after quitted her Majesty, and her Majesty became less reserved towards Bergami, and more familiar to all her servants. She was in the habit of playing at games with her servants; this was not an offence but she certainly demeaned herself by it. Her Majesty's residence was at the Villa de l'Ami at this time. Her majesty's residence was at the Ville de l'Ami at this time. Her majesty, on her travels, excited great suspicion from her arranging at the taverns that he should sleep in a room from which he could have access to her majesty's room. On their arrival at Belin Zone, this courier, still travelling in the dress of a courier, was artfully suffered

by the Queen to dine with her majesty in his courier's dress. It would be said these were foreign manners; but he would answer that such conduct was extremely censureable and, with the other circumstances he should detail, only proved the power Bergami had over her majesty, and that an uninterrupted adulterous intercourse had been committed. Her majesty next went to Lugano, and there made the same arrangements as at other places, so that Bergami was near her person night and day: She next went to Villa Disti, near Como, where Bergami's bed-room adjoined her majesty's. Her majesty remained there till November, 1818. At the latter end of November, 1818, her majesty went on board the Leviathan, with the countess Oldi; Bergami and the rest of the suite went on board. By this vessel she embarked for Genoa; an apartment adjoining her majesty, which had been appropriated to a female, was afterwards appropriated to Bergami's use. Bergami was made her majesty's Chamberlain, and she treated him with the greatest familiarity, walking arm and arm with him. Her majesty proceeded to Palermo, and went to court. Bergami accompanied her majesty as her Chamberlain, in an elegant hussar dress. Her majesty then went to Messina, and there the bed room where Bergami was, as at all other places, very near to her majesty's. There was a door which was generally kept locked, which led from the countess of Oldi's room to Bergami's. Her majesty had been seen by the servants in the countess Oldi's room, in nothing but her bed-clothes; and was also seen in Bergami's room. She used the kindest titles towards Bergami, calling him her friend, her heart; and on the 6th of January, her majesty left Messina Her majesty again went on board the ship, but what was the surprise of the gallant commander of the vessel, Capt. Pechell, when he found the man, who a short time before was her majesty's servant, dining at her majesty's table. He refused to sit at table with Bergami. The officer thought it his duty delicately to inform her majesty that he could not degrade himself by dining with this man. Her majesty took two days to consider whether her favorite should leave the table. Her majesty said —"Why Captain Briggs, the Commander of the Leviathan, did not object to dine with Bergami!" but Capt. Briggs found Bergami at in the situation of Chamberlain, and therefore did not object; but if Capt. Briggs had been waited upon at table by Bergami, as Pechell had, he would no doubt have refused; but what does her majesty do? why she ordered a private table, and constantly dined with Bergami and Countess Oldi; she consented to dine with a man whom an English Captain had refused to degrade himself by sitting at the table with.—This she did during the voyage from Messina to Syracuse. On the 13th of January her majesty proceeded to Catania; there, as at all former places where her majesty slept, she contrived to make such arrangements that there should be easy access to Bergami's bed-room, and early one morning she was seen to come out from his bed-room, and go to her own with a pillow, on which she usually slept, in her hands. What could her majesty do in Bergami's room at such an hour in the morning; it was clear she must have committed the crime of adultery: How did her majesty treat Bergami's child; she called it by the dignified title of Princess, and allowed it to call her mamma. This infant her majesty had the indelicacy to acknowledge, was an illegitimate child of Bergami's. This child was so fond of her majesty, that it cried whenever she left it; and upon one occasion the child cried in the night very violently, and the Countess of Oldi could not possibly keep it quiet; and the persons in the house were convinced that her majesty had left the child (for it slept with her majesty) and had gone into Bergami's chamber. And at Catania her majesty obtained for her favourite further honours; she procured for him a knighthood; he was, at her majesty's instance, created a Knight of Malta, and he was addressed by the title of his excellency, and her majesty called him Monsieur le Chevalier. Such was the power this man had over her majesty's heart that she thought she could not do sufficient for him.

A noble Lord now said, that it was understood the house would not sit after four o'clock.

The Attorney General said—"My Lords, I have not gone through half the disgusting narrative."

After some desultory conversation, the House adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, AUGUST 21.

At 25 minutes after 10, the counsel for and against the bill appeared at the bar.

The Attorney Gneral commenced by calling the attention of their Lordships to the period at which he broke off his narrative on Saturday. He had then brought her Majesty to Catania; but he had neglected to state that Dr. Holland, the last remaining English Gentleman in her Majesty's suite, had previously quitted her during the Venetian tour. At Catania, in March, 1816, her Royal Highness procured for Bagami the title of a Baron of the Sicilian Government; and here her royal highness sat for her picture, which she presented to Bergami, and received his in return. Her royal highness was also drawn in a picture, into which the portrait of the child of Bergami was introduced. Her royal highness then proceeded to Augusta, and from thence she went to visit several places in the East; and, in pursuance of that intention, went on board a polacca, which was attending her progress. Here at first Bergami had an apartment distant from her royal highness; but, after a few days, a bed was placed for him in the dining cabin, and thus a communication with her majesty's cabin was rendered easy, and it was made impossible but that, if Bergami's cabin-door was open, or her royal highness's open, they must be exposed to each other's view. On board this vessel she proceeded first to Tunis, and from thence to Utica. When on shore at the latter place, their bed-rooms were situated as usual, and Bergami was seen going into her chamber one morning before she had risen, and remained there some time. Afterwards her royal highness visited Savona, and here the apartments was so arranged that she had to go through Bergami's apartment to get to her own. They were here on the 13th of April, 1816. In Bergami's room there was no bed; in her Royal Highnesses' there was a large one; and on the following morning the appearance of the bed was such as to shew that two persons had slept in that bed. Her Majesty afterwards proceeded to Malta, and from thence to Athens, at which place she arrived on the 22d of April, 1816. Here she was visited by a captain of his majesty's Navy. The Captain was introduced through a garden to an Alcove, where her royal highness was sitting with Bergami and the countess of Oldi. On the entrance of this officer, her royal highness rose to receive him, but Bergami did not rise, though some time after he got up and quitted the alcove, without taking any notice of her royal highness This was a familiarity speaking volumes in his mind. From

Athens her royal highness proceeded to Ephesus Here her royal highness retired to a vestibule, where dinner was served for her royal highness sitting on a small bed, and Bergami on the ground beside her. And here, after dinner, she and Bergami remained for some time alone. From thence they proceeded to Aum, where her royal highness had her bed placed in a tent; and whilst in bed in this tent, Bergami was seen sitting on it, whithout a coat, and in loose attire. From hence they proceeded to Jerusalem, and here she procured for him the Order of the Sepulchre; and, not content with that, she instituted an Order, which she called that of St. Caroline's; and after bestowing it on several of her domestics, made Bergami Grand Master—*a laugh.*—He was aware this detail must excite a smile—but it shewed the infatuation under which she labored. From Jerusalem she again embarked for Jaffa—and the weather being warm, her royal highness ordered a tent to be placed on the deck with a bed in it, and in the same tent was placed a bed for Bergami; and in this tent they slept night after night—the beds close to each other, and having no veil between them. Her royal highness on board this ship frequently had a bath, to which Bergami always accompanied her, and not her female attendants. On the 24th of Augnst, St. Bartholomew's Day, a grand fete was given to the domestics; who, on that occasion, drank the health of her royal highness and the Chevalier Bergami; and the same thing had taken place on the same day in the preceeding year, whilst residing at the Villa D'Este.—After their return to the Villa D'Este, Louis, Bergami's brother, was made Prefect of the Palace, and his mother was called Madame Livia. On one occasion, a courier arriving at a late hour at the Palace with despatches, considered it right to deliver them immediately to the Chamberlain, and was proceeding to his chamber for that purpose, when he observed Bergami coming from her royal highness's chamber with no apparel on except a robe de chambre. Bergami next morning, feeling it necessary to give some explanation, told the Courier he had gone to her royal highness's room in consequence of hearing his child cry, and desired that the circumstance should not be mentioned. Soon after their return to D'Este, an estate in the neighborhood was purchased, and named Barony de Bergami, which was presented to the Chamberlain, and her royal highness visited the place accompanied by Bergami. At the Carnival which followed scenes of the greatest and most disgusting licentiousness took place at her royal highness's house, under her observance, and without being ceusured by her.

On one occasion, Bergami having gone a journey to procure a passport, was expected to be absent for the night, and her royal highness directed that a female attendant should sleep that night in her room. Bergami returned during the night, and, instead of retiring to his own apartment, he proceeded to her royal highness's. The female attendant was roused and ordered to retire, and Bergami was left alone with his mistress. Could this fact if proved, leave any doubt on the minds of their Lordships? At this time her royal highness took a journey to Carlsruhe, and in the course of that journey Bergami was indisposed and kept his bed, and one of the servants going into the room, saw her royal highness sitting on the side of the bed, with his arm around his neck; and in this bed was afterwards found her royal highness's cloak; and such other appearances were exhibited in the bed as left no doubt what had passed, and if proved, would be convining evidence of the adulterous intercourse which had taken place between them.—This circumstance occurred about Feb. 1817.

The Attorney General concluded at 25 minutes after twelve, and proceeded to call his witnesses.

The rolling of the drums without announced the Queen's arrival. In a few minutes she entered the house, and took her seat. There was a greater vivacity in her countenance and demeanor than we had previously observed.

The Solicitor General then summoned a witness by name "Theodore Majacci," who was immediately attended to the bar. He was a robust man, large whiskers, and bushy hair. The queen, on hearing his name, turned round and loudly screamed. "What!! Theodore!!" and hastily darted from her seat through the door to her apartment, followed, after a short interval, by Lady Ann Hamilton. This was almost half past twelve o'clock—Her Majesty had not been seated above 3 minutes. The scream and exclamation of the Queen operated upon the feelings of the House with electric effect. A long pause succeeded. Peers, counsel, strangers looked as if they doubted the evidence of their eyes and ears; not a word was spoken, and five minutes elapsed before the procedings were continued.

From Gore's Liverpool Advertiser, Aug. 24.

HOUSE OF LORDS, August 21.

Theodore Majacca's examination.

In the beginning of the year 1815, Bergami became equerry to her royal highness. Bergami told me that he would before Christmas holidays, make me a present. Begami wore livery. He dined at the table of the upper servants—Hieronymus sometimes divided the duty of Bergami about the Princes. The duty was taken by turns amongst the upper servants. In the morning, when they carried the tray for breakfast, Hieronymous often performed the service out of his turn. As to the room of the Princess and that of Bergami, thare was a corridor and cabinet between them and on the left was the bed room of Bergami.—There was nothing else. On the other side of the room of Bergami there was a saloon. No person slept in the cabinet. The other servants were separated. Bergami met with an accident, a kick from a horse, when tne Princes went to Agnan. It was necessary to bring him home. I did not do so. I waited upon him. The first time I saw the princess was in presence of Hieronymous and Dr. Holland, who was dressing his foot At first vinegar was brought, In consequence of this accident I was put to sleep in the cabinet for five or six nights.—I saw somebody pass in the night—there was always a fire in the room. I saw her Royal Highness pass through the corridon to Bergami's room twice during this time—half an hour past midn ght.—She staid there about 14 or 15 minutes. She passed on in her return, very softly and very near my bed not to see me. I heard only some whispers in Bergami's room.

Between 15 and 18 minutes she remained the second time, and I heard a whispering conversation. There was a small garden attached to the cabinet, which was for the most part always locked more often closed than open. Bergami kept the key. I never saw her walk in the garden. About a month, or forty or forty-five days she remained at Naples, Bergami attended her. Some English left her Royal Highness, Mons. Sicard, Capt. Hesse, equery, as he

was said to be; the Chamberlain, a tall man, I believe, his name is Gell; he had two small mustachios. I do not know him by name. A small lady, rather thin, left her also, but I do not recollect her name. From Naples I went to Rome, and from thence to Rivita Vecchia.—We went on board the Clorinde to Leghorn. A lady, tall and rather fat, joined the Princess at Geno, lady Charlotte Campbell. The Princess lived in a palace on the road leading to Milan. Between Bergami's room and the Princess's there was a room purposely for trunks and portmanteau's. In coming out from the Princess's room, there was likewise an entrance through the Cabinet for the portmanteaus to Bergami's room. At Genoa, Bergami breakfasted in a small room at the top of the grand saloon. He and the Princess took breakfast together. I was hired to wait upon her royal highness, and waited upon both. Nobody else breakfasted there. I knocked at Bergami's door one night to awake him, to tell him there were people in the room. It was half past one. Bergami made no answer, though I knocked so loud that Bergami must have heard me.

The Princess rode out sometimes in company; Bergami accompanied her. Bergami put his arm round her to put her on the ass; that is, he held her hann lest she should fall. Bergami had more authority than the other servants. There was an apparant familiarity kept up between the Princess and Bergami. At Milan she first resided at the house called La Castana, which belonged to the family of Barromeo. At the house of Barromeo the bed chambers of the Princess and Bergami were separated only by a wall There was a staircase between the rooms, and two doors, one from the Princess's chamber, and the other from Bergami's, led out to the staircase. The staircase was a secret staircase, and there was a small apartment near it where Louis Bergami slept. Her royal highness sometimes breakfasted with Bergami. She remained at Milan about 40 or 50 days. She took a journey to Venice. Lady Charlotte Campbell accompanied her from Genoa to Milan. I knew the Countess of Oldi; she came into the service of the Princess two or three days after Lady C Campbell went away. The Countess of Oldi was said to be the sister of Bergami. I kdew it; but it was not generally known at first. At Venice we went to the Grand de Bretagne Hotel. The bed rooms of the Princess and Bergami were near to each other.—They were divided by the saloon into which both bed rooms opened.

I saw the Princess walk out with Bergami, both at Milan and Venice, arm in arm—twice at Milan and often at Venice, between 9 and 10 o'clock at night. Begami dined at the table with the Princess, first at Genoa, and always afterwards, as well as I can recollect. Bergami sat sometimes on the right, sometimes on the left, and cometimes opposite the Princess. The first time the Princess was at Genoa, Bergami dined with her.

From Genoa they went to the Ville de Lemo, on the Lake Como. Here there were two ways of getting from Bergarmi's room to the Princess's; one through two other rooms, and one by a passage.—These apartments were separate from the other apartments of the house. The witnesses was in the habit of making Bergami's bed, and it frequently appeared as if it had been slept in. From thence they went to the Villa d'Este, and thence to Genoa again on board the Leviathan. Visited the Court of Sicily, and at Messina the princes took a house. Here there was a passage through the Countess Oldi's bed room, communicating with those of the Princess and Bergami. Had seen Bergami go into the Princess's room when not entirely dressed. From hence they proceeded to Tunis, and on board a poleacre to Catania. Whilst at Tunis she resided some time in the palace of the Bey.

Here also there was a communication between their bed rooms, which the witness described. She visited the grotto of the seven sleeping men. Whilst here, Bergami dined with her royal highness, and they were left *tete a-tete* after dinner, and the Princess sitting on her travelling bed, with Bergami near her. Hence they proceeded to St. Jean d'Acre. They travelled by night and slept in tents by day. The Princess's tent had a small travelling bed and a sofa in it, and Bergami reposed under the same tent with her royal highness. From the above place they proceeded to Jaffa, thence to Jerusalem, embarked on board the polacea again, on the deck of which a tent was fixed as before. A bath was also prepared on board for her royal highness. The witness was employed to fill the bath, and Bergami came down to try the temperature of the water. He then returned to her royal highness, but handed her down to the bath, entered the room with her, and they were shut in together. On one occasion, more water was required. Witness took it down and Bergami received it at the door of the cabin.

Witness could not tell whether the Queen was actually in the bath at the time or not. Witness recollected their landing again in Italy. Bergami landed some days before the Princess, and the witness remembered the affectionate leave taking between them, when Bergami kissed the Princess most affectionately.—Witness then related the circumstances attending their return to Villa d'Este, where they remained about six weeks, during which time the Villa Bergami became the property of the Chamberlain, and her Royal Highness went to visit him there. Here likewise the sleeping rooms were situated as was usual. Two or three balls were given, which were only attended by the peasantry. Her Royal Highness afterwards proceeded on her journey to Bavaria, accompanied, as usual, by Bergami and the rest of her suit. On her arrival at Munich, they proceeded to the Golden Stay, where the apartments which her Royal Highness had formerly occupied were prepared for her; but as the sleeping rooms were distant, some change was ordered by Bergami, in the presence of her Royal Highness.

At this period, (a quarter before five,) the House adjourned.

AIR—"*Irish Trot.*"

From the Beggar's Opera, Act ii. *Scene* 13.

Two CABINET MINISTERS, as POLLY and LUCY.

Polly—I'm bubbled.
Lucy ——————I'm bubbled.
Polly ——————Oh! how I am troubled!
Lucy—Bamboozled and bit!
Polly ——————My distresses are doubled—
In vain we endeavour, we ne'er shall be able
To carry away this *Green Bag* from the Table
When we come to the tree, should the hangman refuse,
The public, with pleasure, will fasten the noose.
Lucy—I'm bubbled, &c.

On Her MAJESTY'S declining to attend the THEATRE.

Our gracious Queen, as men of judgment say,
Last night, for prudence sake, gave up the play;
What pity 'tis our Ministers, alas!
Don't take the hint, by *giving up the farce.*

An APOLOGY for the MASTER of the ROLLS.

Why will you blame Sir Thomas for delay,
When he *on precedent* may be defended?
Know you not Sisyphus began each day
His arduous *task at Rolls*, but *never* ended.

From the Belfast Irishman.

STANZAS.

On hearing of the death of *Mr. Grattan.*

"*Moritur et moriens, dulces reminiscitur Argos.*"

Long, long, her son of glory set,
Has Erin wept her night of sorrow,
Tho' ling'ring—flatt'ring hope had yet
Watched fondly for a happier morrow;
For cheeringly still shone afar,
Herald of day—her morning star.
The sacred flame, whose cheering ray
Had warm'd her heart in happier day,
Still, through the dark of sorrow's night,
Gleamed all around like beacon light.
Weep, Erin! on—thy hopes are gone,
Thy son of glory rise will never;
Thy star is fled—thy Grattan's dead;
Thy beacon light is quenched forever.
Poor Erin! thou did'st fondly ween
The honored lot had been decreed him,
Ere he would quit this mortal scene,

To break thy chain, to seal thy freedom.
But died the flame his spirit shed?
Or even is that spirit dead?
No, no!—where'er thy hallowed bier,
Grattan! thy spirit still is here.
Patriot of Erin! still thou art
Enshrined within a nation's heart,
And on that shrine, the flame divine
Of Freedom's glorious fire will lighten—
Thy spirit spread the flame it shed,
Till Erin's sun of glory brighten.
Then Erin wipe away that tear—
Thy hopes are all not from thee riven;
The sacred flame that cheered thee here,
Rainbow of Hope, still shines in Heaven.
Tho' mute the tongue that taught thee first
The links of foreign chain to burst;
And tho' the heart be cold and still,
That beat for thee its latest thrill;
Yet Grattan's name shall be to thee
The rallying shout of liberty—
Thy sons will swear, when weeping there
About their Patriot's hallowed ashes,
Firmly to stand by their native land,
Long as the sea wave round her dashes.

The DEBTOR.

By Sir John Henry Moore, Bart.

Children of Affluence, hear a poor man's prayer,
O haste, and free me from this dungeon's gloom!
Let not the hand of comfortless despair
Sink my grey hairs with sorrow to the tomb!

Unus'd Compassion's tribute to demand,
With clamorous din wake charity's dull ear,
Wring the slow aid from Pity's loitering hand,
Weave the feign'd tale, or drop the ready tear:

Far different thoughts employ'd my early hours,
To views of bliss, to scenes of affluence born;
The hand of pleasure strew'd my path with flow'rs,
And every blessing hail'd my youthful morn.

But ah! how quick the change!—the morning gloom,
That cheer'd my fancy with her magic ray,
Fled like the gairish pageant of a dream,
And sorrow clos'd the evening of my day.

Such is the lot of human bliss below!
Fond hope awhile the trembling floweret rears;
Till unforeseen descends the blight of woe,
And withers in an hour the pride of years.

In evil hour, to specious wiles a prey,
I trusted—(who from faults is always free!)
And the short progress of one fatal day
Was all the space 'twixt wealth and poverty.

Where could I seek for comfort, or for aid?
To whom the ruins of my state commend?
Left to myself, abandon'd, and betray'd,
Too late I found, the wretched have no friend!

E'en he amid the rest, the favour'd youth,
Whose vows had met the tenderest warm return,
Forgot his oaths of constancy and truth,
And left my child in solitude to mourn.

Pity in vain stretch'd forth her feeble hand
To guard the sacred wreaths that Hymen wove,
While pale-eyed Avarice, from his sordid stand,
Scowl'd o'er the ruins of neglected love.

Though deeply hurt, yet, sway'd by decent pride,
She hush'd her sorrows with becoming art,
And faintly strove with sickly smiles to hide
The canker-worm that prey'd upon her heart.

Nor blam'd his cruelty—nor wish'd to hate
Whom once she lov'd—but pitied, and forgave:
Then unrepining yielded to her fate,
And sunk in silent anguish to the grave.

Children of affluence, hear a poor man's pray'r!
O haste, and free me from this dungeon's gloom:
Let not the hand of comfortless despair
Sink my grey hairs with sorrow to the tomb!

DIED—At Bloomingdale, New York, on the 21st inst. FRANKLIN CLINTON, only son of the late George Clinton, Jun. Esq. and grandson of General James Clinton, deceased; aged 16 years.

On the 23d inst. in Washington, aged 12 years, Master CLINTON M'WILLIAMS, eldest son of Dr. Alexander M'Williams.

At the Marine Hospital in this City, on Sunday night last, Sergeant PETER STRIKER, late of the United States Marine Corps, a native of New Jersey. He for many years sustained the character of a faithful soldier.

Near Norfolk, on the 29th ult. Mr. SEYMOUR P. CHARLTON, lately one of the conductors of the newspaper called the Norfolk Beacon.

On the 9th ult. in Perry county, Penn. Mr. SAMUEL MILLIGAN, late Deputy Collector of the port of Alexandria.

At New Orleans, on the 3d September, BENJ. H. B. LATROBE, formerly Architect of the Public Buildings in this city.

At New Orleans, the Rev. SYLVESTER LARNED, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in that city; in the 24th year of his age.

At Charleston, S. C. on the 9th inst. in the 57th year of his age, WILLIAM CRAFTS, Esq.—He was a native of Massachusetts, and arrived in Charleston in 1783, where he conducted an extensive mercantile concern, before he was of age.

In Alexandria, on Monday morning, the 25th inst. after an illness of three weeks duration, and in his 74th year, ANTHONY CREASE, Esq. a native of Cornwall, England.

On Sunday morning, the 17th inst. at his farm in Prince George's County, Maryland, Capt. AQUILA JOHNS. His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse. "In the midst of life we are in death, of whom can we seek for succour, but of thee O Lord, who for our sins art justly displeased." Let us remember that there is a day fast approaching when we all shall have to appear before God, and render an account to him for all the sins, negligences and ignorance, which we have committed while here upon earth.

OBITUARY.

The Hon. FERDINANDO FAIRFAX, a son of the late Lord Fairfax, was, on the 26th of this month, transferred from being a member of the New Church, at Mount Eagle, near Alexandria, to be one of the same church in Heaven. He was a descendant of the celebrated Sir Thomas Fairfax, who successfully commanded the Republican against the Royal army at Marsden Moor, Oxford, &c. He was a god-son of General Washington, and inherited many of his milder virtues. He was a polite and an accomplished gentleman, possessing every kind of knowledge except that of worldly:—he was sober, frugal, and industrious, yet more money escaped from him than from any other man—he has left an unsullied character to enlighten the paths of honor and virtue to a numerous and hopeful progeny.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Each subscriber to this work will in a few days be furnished with his account up to Dec. 31, 1830, and all who do not, on, or, before that period, transmit the amount due the editor, will be struck off the list. This determination has become necessary in consequence of the many thousand dollars, due for subscription to this establishment; and the utter impracticability of carrying it on without prompt payment.

Henceforth the paper will only be sent to those at a distance who enclose one years subscription in advance.

Current notes of the neighbourhood where subscribers reside, will be received in payment

On the first of January next, the NATIONAL REGISTER will be enlarged to an imperial 8vo. size, so as to contain one third more matter, than any paper of the same description in the country.

Post masters are requested to give immediate notice when subscribers neglect to take up their papers; and to return the Nos. on hand, as they are useful in making up imperfect sets.

☞ The sickness of the editor, and some of his workmen, is the cause of the late appearance of this number: the succeeding one now due, is ready to be put to press.